TRIBUTE TO IPA CHASE

MEMORIAL SERMONAT COLUMBUS BY REV. Z. T. WEENEY.

The Virtues of the ate Ex-Governor, Both as a Chrisan and a Politician, Highy Extolled.

Special to the Inanapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, IF., June 2 .- At the Tabernacle Christian hurch, in this city, tonight, Rev. Z. Sweeney, ex-consul-general to Turkey preached a memorial sermon on ex-Goyrnor Ira J. Chase, taking as a text I Kingsxi, 2. The attendance at the church was pre. Among other things, Rev. Sweeney said:

"It was a sad day in Jerusalem. The psalmist Kig lay awaiting his audience with the Kig of Terrors. All the city was in mourningthat their good ruler was about to leave them. As he lay in his palace on Mount Clas his romantic life, doubtless, passed a review before him. He recalled the gren hillsides of his country home at Bethle'em, where he tended his father's flocks. Then, the anointing of the prophet and th strange call to royalty. The scene shifts o the narrow valley that borders the brookElat. On the one side the tents of his own cople, on the other the God-defying hostsof Phillstines; then follow the unequal combt, the flying enemy, the gory locks of the jant and the shouts of the victorious Isracites. Another scene presents the triumpal entry at Jerusalem and the palace of Sul, with its lovely occupant, and this is qickly followed by the jealous wrath of the sing, the hurried flight and the outlaw life n the cave of Adullam. Once more the ines and he sits on the throne, happy andbeloved; but it cannot last. The fair face and forked tongue of his beautiful boy is olg its deadly work, and the man who fled from his father-in-law must now flee from his own son. But 'in the evening time it shell be light,' and so in old age once more hels the beloved King.
'Was ever a life so full of romance before

or since the time of David? Solomon has been acknowledged his successor in frat of the 'fullers' pool,' and through the dace window comes the cry 'Long live ong Solomon.' He doubtless knows, howeer, of the defiant attitude of Adonijah o'er the valley of Jehoshaphat, and he knows there are troubles in front of th young King. He calls him to his bedside md the father's heart speaks out in the anguage of my text-'Shew thyself a man.' GREATER THAN A KING.

"It is greater to be a man than a king. If you are not a man you can never be a king, even though you be seated on a verse that can think God's thoughts or cross swords with his Maker. This dignity is not given to ocean waves nor mountain ranges; neither to stars nor sun in distant space. Man is the climax of creation.

"What is a man? In order to answer this successfully we must look at the different relations he sustains. There are certain eleconstancy. Without the first man cannot be true, for it is the pole star of life. The man who is not loyal to conscience cannot out the second, he cannot be brave and strong, and without the third man cannot be useful, for the double-minded man is unstable in all his ways.

"God made man for society, else he would have given each a little world of his own. He placed us all on one world and bound us to each other by a score of obligations and relations. Moreover, man is adapted to this condition by certain elements of his nature. These are sincerity, sympathy and self-denial. Sincerity etymologically means 'without wax.' or strained honey; that which is transparent and open to the light. Sympathy is our disposition to enter into the joys and sorrows of others. Our Savlor was not only 'a man of sorrows,' bearing his own woes, but also 'acquainted with grief.' The last was the result of His divine sympathy with human sorrows. How much of sweetness comes into the grief-stricken heart through the sunshine of human sympathy? Self-denial is also necessary to so ciety. The man who realizes the good of society to be superior to his own welfare is the true man, while the man who seeks his own good above the good of society is a burden to the race. No patriot, philanthropist nor good citizen ever comes from the ranks of such. The Wilberforces and Wash ingtons, the Oberlins and Howards, the Nightingales and Frys have all been born

"Man as related to God must have faith, love and obedience. The rule is that men who believe act, and act in the ratio that they believe. 'I have believed; therefore, have I spoken.' Better a Socrates with faith in his demon than an atheist or agnostic. Love also is the fulfilling of the royal law. 'Thou shalt love the Lord they God.' Faith and love together necessarily work obedience. To such an one the suquestion is, 'What has God said?' Need I say that in the above portraiture of a man I have kept steadily in view the noble character of him to whom we are

The speaker here dwelt tenderly on many incidents in the public and private life of the ex-Governor which fully illustrated the above outline of a manly life, and con-

"As a Christian man and minister, he was a man of implicit faith in and love for God, ready at all times to do his bidding. As a member of society he was sincere, sympathetic and self-denying. It was a sincere sympathy for friends that led him into all his financial troubles, that pierced his heart with sorrow in the last years of his life: As a politician he was always cantid and fair-firm in his own convictions, dier he was brave and true, a personal friend to every soldier, especially every member of the Grand Army of the Repub As chief executive, punctual and faithful and always approachable by the humblest and in every way competent and worthy of the high position.

DIED AT HIS POST. "He died at his post of duty, far away from home and friends, and among strangers. When told by his physician that he could live but a few hours he smiled and said: 'I would be glad to die on my own bed surrounded by my loving family, but God knows best. I will show how a Christian can die.' In a few moments he ceased to breathe. Thus expired the flickering name of a noble Christian light in the world. Thus died a man loyal to God, his country and himself. 'Being dead he yet speaketh. There comes a voice to every politician in this great land saying to him. you can sit in high places in the State and Nation and yet preserve unsulfied your per-sonal purity of life and character. It speaks to every Christian man and gives the lie to that oft-repeated and oft-believed statement that a man cannot be a Christian and mingle in political affairs. "He was nominated, voted for and elected by those who believed him to be a Christian man. To the poor young man strug-

gling against poverty and obscurity, and tempted to do wrong that he may escape them, he speaks with clarion tongues as " Grasps the skirts of happy chance

Breasts the blows of circumstance

And grapples with his evil star: Who makes by force his merit known." "He has left to us a precious legacy in his noble Christian wife, who in young love's dream was his helpmeet, and who, through the riper and maturer years of wedded life, has ever been his inspiration in goodness-his tender adviser and sympathizing friend, who, like Queen Eleanor of old, has ever with lips of love sucked the potson from his wounds, made by the shafts of jealousy and detraction. Her sweet form was before him in the dying hour, and to her he turned for light when the fogs of death shut out the horizon of time. God speaks to her simple Christian faith this night the words of healing and comfort: When thou passeth through the waters, will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle on thee; for I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Savior. "But what shall the patriotic, Christian people of Indiana say to this grief-stricken woman? I leave it with you to say." A large collection was taken up after the

DELMONICO'S RESTAURANT. How the Great Army of Employes Is

Directed and Managed. New York Commercial Advertiser. At Delmonico's famous restaurant, on Fifth avenue, everything in the vast estabishment is conducted upon military principies. Everybedy keeps his own place. The great chef directs from his office all his army of cooks like a general. He does nothing himself, but gives his orders through his Heutenancs, the head sauce cook, the head roast cook, the head vegetable cook, the head garden manager-meaning the man who supervises the butcher, the fancy dishes, the decorations, fish, poultry, game and meat salads-the head pastry cook, the head confections and tee cream man and the night chef. These having received their orders in turn give them to their subordinates. The work begins as if by magic,

the clatter of the roast and sauce pans as they are tossed about by the dishwasher, and soon everything is in full blast. Throughout the entire Delmonico establishment the same military order prevails. The manager gives his orders to the steward, the latter to the head waiter, while the last named gives his instructions to the waiters, bell boys, pantry girls and silver men. Each one has his own duties to perform and pays no attention whatsoever to what his neighbor is doing. All work together in harmony, a state of affairs that you will hardly find in any eatering establish-ment outside of Delmonico's. Quite the opposite method is pursued in most catering establishments. The steward who has been intrusted with sole charge of affairs by the proprietor, who does not desire to be bothered with details, goes about with an exaggerated idea of his own importance, for has he not carte blanche to do as he pleases? Very often he is an old waiter, who has been favored by fortune rather than through his fitness for his position. He selects as his lieutenants men who know less than himself, so that their experience should not put his inexperience to shame. Thus confident of himself, he puts on airs in the kitchen, in the engine room, dining rooms and office, giving his orders right and left, stupid, senseless, upsetting everything continuously. An enormous quantity of supplies are needed at Delmonico's every day, and everything is purchased upon a systematic plan. Every evening each head of a department puts on a market list what articles he has in hand and gives it to the head chef; the latter, on the same list, adds the additional articles wanted by him on the following day. The next morning allotment of goods for the day, and is held responsible for its quality. These things come to him directly from the dealer, and if they are not up to the standard must be returned at once, and on his list he must write in the article or articles sent back. Contracts are made every year with two large firms, who bind themselves to meet any requisition for supplies made upon

the order may be.

them by Delmonico, no matter how large

CUBAN CORRESPONDENT OF A FLOR-IDA PAPER DESCRIBES HIM.

Insurgents Assassinate Spanish Guides and Harassing Government Troops in Every Manner.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 2.- A letter to the Citizen, dated May 13, says: Your the arrival of Gen. Martinez Campos, As his coming was entirely unexpected there were no demonstrations of any kind, neither military nor civilian, except his arrival and departure from and to the steamer, when he was escorted by the officers and many prominent citizens, and the asual crowd generally attending such occasions, shouting "Viva Martinez de Campos." He arrived in port about 8:30 a. m., and was met by the commandant, together with several officials, who escorted him ashere. As his visit was entirely of an official nature his stay was very short, being but one hour and a half, during which time he was in close consultation with the officers there. The General, with his aids, when they came ashore, were dressed in their "Ropa de Camaniento," or encampment suits, consisting of a blue linen suit and Panama hat. They each carried a large machette, or saber. Gen. Martinez Campos is about seventy-two years old; his bearing is decidedly military; he is a fine-looking old gentleman, with an affable countenance and pleasing manners. He knows no fear and has no desire for any notoriety or dem-

onstrations over his movements. A few days since a number of insurgents, or bandits, arrived at Sabana, a settlement fifteen miles from Baracoa, in the direction of Cape Maysi. They robbed and destroyed two or three stores belonging to Spaniards and burned all their books and ecounts. On the 16th the lieutenant colonel here issued orders that no one be allowed to come in or go out of town between 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m. Last night at 11 o'clock the town was startled by a voiley of shots. Upon investigation it was learned that a woman had been killed by Spanish guards. It appears that the woman and her husband had been mistaken by the guards for an insurgent sympathizer and his wife, whose house they were watching. A report has reached here from Mata,

six miles from here, that in a skirmish near there this morning a government guide was killed. These guides are a ne cessity for the government forces, as they are acquainted with the country. The insurgents have tact enough to single out and kill the guides first and then pick out the officers. The loss of the guides is a serious detriment to the Spanish troops. Parties acquainted with the roads traversing the country are becoming loath to guide the troops, for they are aware it is the most dangerous thing they could do.

A Spanish Lieutenant Deserts. KEY WEST, June 2.-Private and reliable advices from Havana are to the effect that Lieutenant Guardia, civil acting chief-of-police at Puerto Principe, has deserted and embarked on board a foreign pilot boat for Liverpool. Some acts he had committed and his pursuits of the insurgent band of Maurico Montejo beyond the limits of his jurisdiction, which he had not been ordered to do, prompted his desertion. Captain General De Campos is displeased over the inci-

Forty-Four Insurgents Surrounded. HAVANA, June 2 .- Word has been received from Guantemo of the surrender of pirited after the action at Jobito, May 13, in which the insurgents under Maceo were defeated and Spanish Colonel Bosch killed, Captain-general De Campos has left San-tiago in the direction of Havana.

SIR HENRY PONSONBY.

He Has Been Connected with Victorin's Household Forty Years. New York World.

Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's private secretary, whose death is expected from a paralytic stroke sustailed last January, is seventy years of age, having been born in Corfu in 1825. His father was Major General Sir Frederick Ponsonby. Sir Henry Frederick received a military education at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and in 1842, at the age of seventeen, was appointed ensign in the Forty-ninth Regiment. Later he was transferred to Grenadier Guards and ap-pointed aid-de-camp to the Lord Lleutenant of Ireland. In 1849 he was made private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, and held a like position under Lords St. Ger-mans and Carlisle while Viceroys of Ire-In 1855 Sir Henry joined the Grenadier

Guards in the Crimea and served at the seige of Sebastapol. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed equerry to the Prince Consort, which position he held until the Prince died. He then went to Cana-da and commanded a company of the Grenadier Guards. On April 8, 1870, he was appointed private secretary to the Queen, and in October, 1878, he was made Keeper of the Privy Purse. He had, in 1861, married one of the Queen's maids of honor, the eldest daughter of J. C. Bulteel, whose wife was a daughter of the second Earl Gray. His full title now is "General, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, P. C., G. C. B., Knight of Medjidie, Private Secretary and Equerry to the Queen and Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse. As her Majesty's private secretary and almoner Sir Henry Ponsonby is at once one of the best known and least seen men in Great Britain. He not only audits and pays all the bills of the royal household, but is

the medium of the Queen's condolences to the afflicted and contributions to charity. He has comfortable quarters for himself and family within the precincts of St. James Palace, and also a separate estab-lishment at Windsor Castle. But his duties involve a species of slavery. Wherever the Queen goes he must go, and he must ever be ready at her call. And her Majesty, by reason of her habits, is rather an exacting taskmaster. Often before breakfast the private secretary is summoned to go through the letters arriving by the early mails. The Queen looks much after details, and requires to be informed upon everything that is going on. To that end she asks innumerable questions, and all these the private secretary is expected to be prepared to answer offhand. Every communication from the Queen, unless it be strictly official, or strictly domestic, goes through him. He is also the confidential medium between her and her ministers. In person, Sir Henry is courtly, dignified,

come from his office is about \$10,000 a year, but he has a considerable income from oth-Sir Henry has three sons and a daugh-ter, the latter being the wife of Col. Wil-liam Edward Montgomery, of the Scotts Guards, Two of the sons are in the military service; the third and youngest is in the First one hears a faint, rumbling like the diplomatic service.

suave of manner and well dressed. His in-

IT WON AN ELEVEN-INNING GAME FROM THE BREWERS YESTERDAY.

Manager Watkins Lets Milwaukee Have Nicol-Grand Rapids and Kansas City Win Sunday Games.

Indianapolis .. 6-Milwankee ... 5 Kansas City ... 15-Detroit 3 Grand Rapids .13-Minneapolis .. 8 How the Clubs Stand. Played. Won. Lost, Per Ct. Grand Rapids. Minneapolis27 Kansas City 29

WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Paul.......27

Watkins's Men Had a Hot Eleven-Inning Struggle at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2.-Indianapolis and Milwaukee had a terrible struggle today, which lasted for eleven innings, and which the leaders won by a score of 6 to a. It was as pretty a game as has been seen at the new park, and it was won on its merits. Before the final inning Indianapolis had base runners on third three times with only one out, and could not score, the balls that were hit going right into someone's hands each time. Fisher pitched a grand game for the leaders. He was full of ginger and he wasted time in finding fault with decisions, like Cross, on Saturday. But he pitched good ball throughout the eleven innings. He had good speed and control, and in only the fifth inning were the Brewers able to bunch hits on him, Stephens also pitched well, and, except in the eleventh inning, kept the hits well scattered. In the eleventh, however, singles in scored the run that won the game.

by Bolan, Stephens, Weaver and Sharpe, and a sacrifice by Twitchell. In their half of the fifth inning Indianapolis got one on a triple by Newell and a single by Roat. With the score five to four in favor of the Brewers the game went on to the eighth in-ning, when a base on balls to Motz, a double by McFarland and a single by Gettinger resulted in one run. With the score tled the ninth and tenth innings passed

Milwaukee was retired in order in the eleventh, but that clever hitter and base runner, Hogan, for Indianapolis, was first to bat for the visitors in their half and he hit to left field for a base. Neweil followed with a single and Hogan went to third, and McCarthy cracked out a single which sent Hogan scampering home with the winning run. The feature of the game was the bat-ting of Newell. He was six times at bat and made five of the hits credited to Indianapolis, among them one home run and two triples. He came to the rescue of his team and saved the day. It was his home run which gave the leaders their run in the third, and it was his triple which gave them another in the fifth, and in the last inning his single had something to do with By actual count there were 6,840 people

Milwaukee. Weaver, m McCauley, 1.....

*Roat called out after three bunts that Indianapolis. McFarlands c.....

Earned Runs-Milwaukee, 4; Indianapo-Left on Bases-Milwaukee, 8; Indianapo-Two-base Hits-Weaver, Roat, Bolan, Mc-

Phree-base Hits-Newell (2). Home Run-Newell Sacrifice Hits-Gettinger (2), [witchell. Stolen Base-Motz. Bases on Balls-Off Stephens, 3.

Farland.

Struck Out-By Fisher, 2. Umpire-McDermott. Time of Game-1:50.

Nicol Released to Milwaukce. A dispatch from Milwaukee last night announced that Manager Watkins has released Nicol to Milwaukee. He was signed by Indianapolis as an outfielder, but has since shown that with some practice he will make a good pitcher. Milwaukee's object is to strengthen first base, where Mc-Cauley now plays. McCauley will be re-leased or put on the bench, while Twitchell will go to first from right field, Nicol to

Kansas City, 15; Detroit, 3. KANSAS CITY, June 2.-Pears was touched up for fifteen hits to-day, which, assisted by eight Detroit errors, gave the locals fifteen runs. Hastings had good support and held the visitors down to eight scattering hits. Score:

Kansas City..0 1 1 9 0 0 0 1 3-15 15 Detroit0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-3 8 8 Batteries-Detroit, Pears and Lohbeck; Kansas City, Hastings and Bergen,

Grand Rapids, 13; Minneapolis, S. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 2.-The Grand Rapids' team was practically presented with the game here to-day by six errors on the part of the home players. The locals outbatted the visitors, but were ragged in the field. Score:

Minneapolis ..0 1 0 1 4 0 0 2 0-8 14 Grand Rapids..0 4 0 2 6 0 1 0 *-13 19 Batteries-Duke, Baker and Wilson; Stafford and Earle.

No Game at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2 .- On account of the decision of the courts against Sunday baseball on the present grounds no game was played to-day, but another park for Sunday games is being fitted up.

Western Association. At St. Joseph-Batteries-Parvin and Jones; Kemmerer

At Des Moines-Des Moines.....0 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0-7 11 4 Omaha2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 9 0 Batteries-Andrews and Traffley; Darby and Lohman. At Peoria, Ill .--

Batteries-Thomas and Collins; Walsh, Horton and Snyder. Batteries-Roach and Boland; Swartz and

Southern League.

At Evansville-Batteries-Mason and Fields; Herman and At New Orleans-New Orleans.0 0 0 0 1 1 0 6 4-12 12 4 Batteries-Ely and Gonding; Wood and

Elwood, 15; Marion, 5. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., June 2.-An exciting game of baseball was played between Elwood and Marion at the park to-day. The score stood in favor of Elwood as follows:

Marion2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0-5 8 Batteries-Elwood Younger and Center:

Marion, Shepherd and Gunion. Strike outs— By Younger, 8; by Shepherd, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shepherd, 4; off Younger, 3.

Winchester, 20; Carlisles, S. Epecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WINCHESTER, Ind., June 2.- The home team had a walk-away with the Indianapolis Carlisle club to-day, and batted them right and left all over the field. Clymer, of the Winchesters, was badly hurt in the seventh inning, and his place was taken by Watters, of Indianapolis. The features were a home run by Dan Lynch, of the Carlisles and two home runs by Williams, of Winchester. Score:

Winchester 2 0 4 0 3 5 0 0-30 Batteries-Winchester, Williams and Mer-

idith; Carlisles, C. Bright and Banister. Struck out-By Williams, 7; by Bright, 1. Umpire-Fletcher.

BUTT OF RIDICULE

BRITISH MARINES THINK THE MON-ROE DOCTRINE PLAYED OUT.

Occupation of Corinto Was Understood to Be a Test of the Long Cherished American Proclamation.

Special Correspondence-Copyrighted, 1895. by the Associated Press. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 18 .- If the British had occupied Corinto a little longer than they did they would have been able to capture a British steamer, the De Bay, which arrived there two days ago loaded with a full supply of modern improved field artillery, rifles, equipments and ammunition for about five thousand officers and soldiers of the Nicaraguan army, and Admiral Stephenson would thus have been able to collect the £15,500 claimed by Great Britain as an indemnity from Nicaragua without any difficulty. But the British war ships sailed away on May 5, and this most valuable cargo arrived at Corinto on May succession by Hogan, Newell and McCarthy | 16 under the British flag, to the great delight of the Nicaraguan authorities, who Milwaukee had a shade the best of it up | feared that this supply of war material to the eighth inning. Each scored one each | would fall into the hands of the British. in the second and third and Indianapolis It is considered more than likely that Adgot one ahead on an error by Taylor and a | miral Stephenson would have seized and triple by Glenalvin in the fourth. In the detained the De Bay until the indemnity fifth Milwaukee got three on clean singles | was paid, and therefore there is a great deal of rejoicing here at its escape, for it for the port and customs dues of Corinto, which the British admiral was prevented from collecting by the fact that the Nicaraguan government declared the port closed shortly after it was occupied by the

Nobody here doubts that had the British admiral captured this supply of war material and satisfied Great Britain's claim against Nicaragua by its sale, that the act would have so thoroughly humiliated the present government of Nicaragua as to have caused its overthrow at once by a revolution among the people. It is not doubted that Admiral Stephenson could have taken possession of the De Bay's cargo, in spite of the fact that the steamer was under the British flag, as the war material was purchased in Germany in 1894 by the present government of Nicaragua.

Then again people here insist that Great Britain was desirous of obtaining a "coaling station" on the Island of Corinto and another coaling station on corn island, near the Atlantic entrance to the proposed interoceanic canal through Nicaragua, thus Great Britain would have been able to control both trances of the proposed canal. It is also laimed that it was the intention of Great Britain to cause the overthrow of the present government of Nicaragua, and to place in power native Nicaraguans of her own choosing, and there are some, and prominent natives of this country who are very fond

It is claimed by the irritated people here that Admiral Stephenson and several of his officers, when at Corinto, on April 25, just before they actually took armed possession of that port and island, publicly declared to many persons, among whom was Mr. W. T. Tisdale, a United States citizen, and the agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that the Monroe doctrine so often referred to in the United States press and by that people is a myth that the United States would not, and could if they desired, enforce, and it is added that the British officers asserted that the occupation of Corinto was intended to test the question. It should be said in conclusion, however, that it has been denied that there was any truth in the story that the British officers made such state-

The export of the coffee crop of 189 from this country is now so nearly com-pleted that a fair estimate can be made of the aggregate, and it is believed that it will amount to sixteen million pounds, against about thirteen million pounds last year. The season for gathering coffee and preparing it for the market has been very favorable, and the quality is unusually good. The price in Europe and in the United States for good to best qualities is from 18 to 22 cents gold per pound. The export tax is 2 cents, Nicaragua currency, per pound, if exported from Corinto, and 21/2 cents per pound if exported from San Juan del Sur or via the San Juan del Norte river. This one-half cent per pound dif-ference in favor of Corinto, although seriously against the interest of many of the coffee estates in the department of Choutales, Granada and Rivas, is for the purpose of influencing shipments to be made over the national railroad, extending from the town of Granada to the port of Corinto. The aggregate of this tax to the gov-ernment of Nicaragua this year, 1895, will be about \$265,600, or, at the present rate of exchange, about \$132,000 gold. This money is usually advanced to the government by a bank, and exporters go to that bank for their tax certificates and permission to ship. The oldest coffee estates in Nicaragua are but fourteen or fifteen years old, yet some of them have over 500,000 trees, yielding a net profit annually during the past four Mercantile and all other kinds of business in Nicaragua appear to have revived to their former activity since the evacuation of the island of Corinto by the British, and many of the soldier volunteers and en-

years of 121/2 to 15 cents gold per tree. listed men in Nicaragua's army for defense against a British advance into her territory have returned to their usual occupations. The government, however, is actively preparing to submit to arbitration al questions at issue between Nicaragua and Great Britain that have arisen out of Nicaragua's successful efforts in 1893 and 1894 to maintain her sovereignty over the Mosquito reservation.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

Prospect for a War Between Argentine and Chile.

WASHINGTON, June 2.-Reports from the Argentine Republic show that there is a very active war party which is agitating the prospect of a war with Chile. The Argentine boundary commissioners have returned from Chile, and report satisfactory progress. But the Argentine press keeps up the talk of war, and the report received here adds:

"In the present critical state of feeling any such efforts on the part of our press or of our public men are to be sincerely deplored. Some street row in a border town. some petty insult to either of the national flags, and we would see the experience of a quarter of a century ago repeated." The Argentine government seems to regard hostilities as possible, and is taking every step of precaution. The national guard is arming and drilling and officers Lave been dispatched to Europe to purbeing considered to meet possible war expenditures. A report from Rosano states that a popular outbreak is imminent, so much so that the government has stationed the monitor El Plata in the harbor ready for action, and the strategic points of the town are nightly occupied by the forces.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, aliays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. Syrup. 25c a bottle.

eases of the throat and lungs are controllable by this wonderful counter-irritant. Be in time. Don't suffer the case to make a dangerous headway. Solu by all drug-Pike's Toothache Drops cure' in one min-

Swifter than fire is the progress of a cough. Fight it from the start with Hale's

Honey of Horehound and Tar. All dis-

BICYCLE CONSIDERED AS A GREAT MECHANICAL ACHIEVEMENT.

Its Birth, Death and Resurrection, After False Ideas of Construction Had Held It Back for a Time.

Robert Perkins, in the Engineering Maga-The bicycle marks at this moment the ut-

most advance of inventive mought, and its construction crowns the highest pinnacle of mechanical achievement. The foot of the panther, the wing of the eagle, and the rolling sphere-these are the superlative models combined by the final art of man in a structure which, for lightness and strength, for carrying load and avoiding shock, is almost worthy to rank even with

the creations of Nature herself. The noiseless tread of the feline foot, the large thin tube and the edgewise strain resistance of the aquline wing, and the nearest known approach to that motion without change of the center of gravity plane which belongs to the sphere rolling on a straight line-these are the elements combined in the design of this matchless machine, whose construction employs today perhaps one hundred millions of capital in this country, and the finest and most ingenious machinery which American talent

First a toy and then a whim, and then that least regretted of all departed thingsa toy and a whim dropped, discarded and forgotten-the bicycle had the living force of a vital seed dropped in the fertile soil of man's eager desire, and has risen from the dead not only to be the instrument of one of our grand divisions of outdoor sport, but to enter seriously into the business and daily life and pleasures of civilized man in every division of the globe.

It is a strange story, this of the velocipede which died only to spring up again as the bicycle, into an all-pervading life after resurrection. After a passing craze in America it crossed the ocean to England, and, when it had become so dead here that the very name was disgrace because of the odium which horse owners had succeed muscle was rejoicing in a new field of wide range exercise. And so, after ten years of moldering in the tomb of popular disapproval in America, during which the velocipede constantly grew in favor abroad, rechristened as the bicycle, the winged wheel crossed the ocean once more, this time to the westward, and the reign of the bicycle began in America with the "high" or "ordi-

Lallemont, a roving Frenchman, brought ome parts of his crank-driven wheel with nim when he came to the United States in the sixties. A blacksmith by trade and a genius by gift of God, Lallemont had conceived the simple and impossible idea that man supported on an unstable basis of two unfixed points could exercise the utmost power of the largest muscles of the human body without loss of balance, and believed that, by applying those muscles to turn a wheel of much larger radius than the crank on which the foot acted, a man could thereby increase the length of his stride and so greatly enhance the rapidity of human translation from one place to an-TRIUMPH OF GENIUS.

Genius is always right; it would not be gerius else; and it is astonishing, when we look back along the line of successful march of an accepted invention, to note how exactly right in particular and detail the inspired medium was in his first conception of the new thing. Lallemont used two wheels of the same size, with wooden hubs, spokes and rims

and steel tires. The wire spoke suspension wheel was known and some examples of all-steel wheels were to be found among the velocipedes of 1869-70. The low wheel brought the rider very near the ground, far lower than the occupant of our American carriage sits, and nence not only exposed him to the dust of horse drawn vehicles, but made it an easy

matter for him to be run down by enraged horse drivers, or cut by a whip in the hands of some insulted owner of a trotter. annoyed at the ability of the despised rider of the despised machine to keep abreast of him, despite the best clip of To avoid this low placing of the veloci-

ede rider, two Western builders in '6) or 70 built large numbers of high or "ordinary" wheels. Where the high wheel came from is not precisely known. There was a general tendency to make the rear wheel smaller than the crank-driven wheel. Just at the close of the velocipede period of favor, Merrill Bros., of Beloit, Wis., and Bros., of Chicago, simultaneously decided that the velocipede had come to stay and each firm made large numbers of wretchedly constructed machines, with frames of gas pipe and malleable fittings; wooden wheels and steel tired rims. Taese machines would not hold together on the road for any length of time. The tapering threads where the pipes entered the fit-tings soon worked loose, the wheels gave out and the whole thing went to ruin with amazing promptness. Long before Merrill or Crane sold out their stocks of wheels, the bottom dropped out of the sport, causing great loss to these builders. Rinks were established in all the principal towns of the North, and had a great patronage. The velocipede was a comparatively heavy and strong machine with an endurance up to really rough riding, and the reg-ular rink floor equipment included inclined planes, fights of stairs, and jumps of various hights, and fancy rink-riding involved such work as would wreck the present bicycle in the first round. Trick riders and professionals came to the front, and were very expert, although at that time the now ordinary feat of riding the unicycle was debated as an improbable achievement. The future of the velocipede was in doubt, though the chances seemed in favor of its permanent popularity. Then came the determined and concerted action of the horsemen, followed quickly by municipal regulations which re-stricted the area of velocipede use to wholly undesirable localities, and the tide of public sentiment turned so that the solitary velocipede rider was pretty sure to meet unpleasant events every time he took a spin on a public road; and presently the whole art was in disgrace, and the velocipede was dropped-forever as it seemed-in the United

In England the conditions were quite different. The English highway is a smooth, dry, hard, well cared for surface, perfectly adapted to the use of the cycle. Perferoads and lovely bye-ways gave the baycle rider in England a vast range, freeing him from the necessity of intruding on the sidewalks or terrifying the nurse maids in the public parks. The cycle can test muscular endurance, and English muscular endurance loves to put itself under trial; this national trait of love for athletic sport, and the national habit of good road making insured the prompt adoption of the bicycle by that vast class of English youth which could not aspire to the cost of horses I saw a bicycle in 1830 at Wood's establishment, Edgewood road, London, I bought one in 1870 of Driver Brothers, Crescent road, Plumstead, London-an Excelsior, It had a pair of thirty-six-inch wheels, weight 116 pounds. I put rubber tires on this ma-chine in 1871; I had never seen a rubber tire on any machine, and hence can claim to be one of the original inventors of the soft These tires were made of half-round solid rubber, cemented on the felloes, next built a machine in 1871 from lines of my own; weight 75 pounds. This machine

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MARVEL OF THIS AGE

The high or "ordinary" front wheel was first put out in 1871 by Markaham, Edge-wood road, London. About the same time Hyam brought the first "ordinary" to

America. Hyam, who was a very expert trick rider-the eleverest of his day-intro-duced the high wheel in the United States with great approval. The lightest "ordinary" I ever saw was exhibited at the Stanley Bicycle Club show in London in 1890. This was a substantial machine, although its total weight was only 114 pounds. Of cycles made at the present time the light-est are racing machines. Extreme lightness leads to a great many repairs, and twenty-four or twenty-five pounds is light enough

for common use. I first saw the paeumatic tire in 1889 a Booth's bicycle agency, Dublin. This tire was invented and patented by Dr. John B. Dunlop, and was received with abundant ridicule as an absurd impossibility, but it had faithful followers and a steady growth, which it constantly maintained until it reached its present exclusive use. Dunlop's inventions have kept pace with the state of the art and he at present conducts large manufactories for pneumatic tires both in England and the United States.

was borrowed for racing purposes, because

of its lightness. It had a thirty-eight-inch front wheel and twelve-inch rear wheel.

with solid backbone and forks.

The liability of the rider of the "ordinary" to take unpleasant headers was very early recognized by all bicycle users, and the "star." which was a reversed "ordihaving the small wheel in front, was devised and had considerable use at one time. No really satisfactory solution of the problem of the "header" could, however, possibly be had with the high wheel. The rider sat high; a tumble was always possible; and the great distance of the rider from the ground often made the fall serious. To meet the situation Mr. D. K Sharley, of Coventry, England, designed the "kangaroo," which was an "ordinary" cut down to wheels of thirty and sixteen inches. The "kangaroo" had a diamond frame and independent crank shafts and was geared by two chains to the front wheel. It will thus be seen that it had features which have not, so far, been superseded. The first "safety," named the "Rover," was brought out by Sharley Brothers. This wheel was driven a single chain from the crank shaft to the rear wheel, both the wheels being thirty inches in diameter. The "kangaroo" had a considerable sale but soon

workshops, its first decided impulse. The first "safety," a "Rover," was brought to America by Mr. L. Owens, now dealing in cycles at Washington, and was taken up very promptly by American makers. THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT. The pneumatic tire is the greatest single mprovement applied to the cycle. It was shown by the establishment of new records to be faster than anything else from the first; but its true theory was not generally understood, and it was not at first a fully recognized fact that, the more easily the tire yields, the faster it is. With a rigid tire, if the wheel meets an obstruction say one-fourth inch high, the wheel must lift that one-fourth inch bodily to surmount the obstacle; but, if the obstacle has a small surface, the pneumatic-tired wheel need not lift appreciably to pass over it; the obstacle sinks into the soft tire, and the wheel passes at the same level of motion it would have

if the obstacle were not present. The pneu-

matic tire thus saves a constant large rise

gave way to the "Rover," which was the

faster of the two, and gave the present

ploys about fifteen thousand hands in forty

Coventry cycle industry, which now er

and fall action of the cycle, and the softer the tire is the less the rise for a given ob-But before the present return in the safety form to Lallement's original wheel dimensions, the "ordinary," or high macommencing about 1880-81. But while it is probable that the velocipede could never have been received, under the new name of the bicycle, without the use of the large wheel, it is at the same time certain that the severe falls, the weight necessary to give usable strength to the large wheel, and the general unhandiness of the "or dinary" style of machine made it impossi ble that the type should endure. Hence, as soon as the mission of the high machine had been accomplished by reinstating the bicycle in popular favor, its inherent faults at once drove the public back to the use of the small equal wheels, geared to give the stride by making more than one revotion to one double stroke of the foot. From about 1881 or 1882 the revival of the

cycle in the United States progressed with wonderful rapidity, and has never suffered any check. The output for this season of 1895 is estimated at 400,000, or about double that of any previous year for the United States. The importation of cycles is decreasing and the exportation increasing. Every process employed in the production of the cycle has been brought to a point of wonderful excellence and at low cost. But the real miracle is the machine itself-especially the wonderful strength and resistance of the wheels. It would seem absolutely impossible that a wheel thirty inches in diameter, with a wood rim and wire spokes so light that the whole structure weighs only twenty ounces, should sustain without permanent distortion the weight of four men standing on its side, with supports at four points only under the rim, and no hub support whatever.
It also seems incredible that a cycle capable of carrying a man of 160 or 175 pounds in weight can be made so light that the whole structure weighs less than nine pounds. Yet this has been done; even at the roadster weight of twenty-two or twenty-four pounds the cycle carries a greater load with safety than has ever been put on

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